

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號六月九年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

日十二月七年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZKE & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SABSON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEES CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £2800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGEB, PARIS.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai,
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. F. C. DITMER has CEASED to SIGN our Firm for Procuration.

SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, August 30, 1879. se7

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to SIGN my name.

R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c.
16, Queen's Road Central,
1st August, 1879. se18

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
EX American Bark "ANTIOCH" (JUST ARRIVED),
1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON FINE LUMBER, S P A R S,
7 to 18 inches (in Shingles) 40 to 80 ft. long.
19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY, Hongkong Timber Yard, (Wanchai).
Hongkong, August 8, 1879. se8

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, £17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, £18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN, Dry CHAMPAGNE (England) in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts.

" of 2 " " 2 " Pints.
Apply to
SANDER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 13, 1879. se13

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And,
A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdelho, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reliance Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also,
(From Bordeaux),
CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

Intimations.

TENDERS will be Received at this OFFICE up to Noon of MONDAY, September 8th, for the EXECUTION of the following WORKS in the ROYAL NAVAL YARD, viz:—

1. Taking down and Re-erecting the PATTERN SHED.
2. Building a SHED, 84 feet by 13 feet, for testing Chain Cable.
3. Building a VERANDAH 47 feet Long on the South side of the Steam Factory.

The Plans, Specifications and Conditions may be seen on application to the Underigned.

Tenders to be for all Three Services in a lump sum.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1879. se8

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOYT.
Hongkong, September 4, 1879. oed

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEPARTURES of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant:—

KIN SHAN from Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

IOHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

The KIUKIANG will run as a Night-boat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary,
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of HANS KLER, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of HANS KLER, trading under the Style of H. KLER & Co., who was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 10th day of November, 1878, will be Held before the Honourable CHARLES BUSHE PLUNKET, Registrar of the Court at the Court House of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1879, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely, when the Official Assignee will submit a Statement of the whole Estate of the Bankrupt as then ascertained, of the Property Received and of the Property Outstanding, specifying the cause of its being so outstanding and of all the Receipts and all of the Payments thereout made, and any Creditor who has proved may attend and examine such Statements and compare the Receipts with the Payments. And the Meeting will declare by Resolution whether any and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies) shall be divided amongst the Creditors, and at the same time the majority in value of the Creditors will determine whether any and what allowance shall be made to the Bankrupt out of the Estate; and the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts are to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Dividend and all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

Dated this 2nd September, 1879.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. R. M. ROBERTSON will Sign "ACTING SECRETARY."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se10

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se30

NOTICE.

ON and after 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1879, the FIRST-CLASS SALOON FARE to or from HONGKONG and CANTON will be \$3, till further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary, Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited.
Hongkong, September 1, 1879. se8

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
43, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, August 20, 1879. se20

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Spanish Steamer "GRAVINA," Captain ECHENARRIA, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY Next, the 8th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879. se8

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamer "ATHOLL," THOMSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 19th Instant.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Spanish Steamer "EMUY," Capt. BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIGO.

The Steamship "OXFORDSHIRE," Captain JONES, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 1, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
The Steamship "OCEANIC," Captain J. METCALFE, will be despatched hence for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about October 20th, 1879.

First-class Fare to London, \$300.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 41 German Bark "TRITON," KALLSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Bark "TOO WOOMB," KIRKPATRICK, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "JAS. A. BORDLAND," KENT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "ADELAIDE NORRIS," W. A. WOODWARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Bark "ANTIOCH," A. WEEKS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship "MONTE ROSA," C. O. CARTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "F. P. LITHEFIELD," Captain SPALDING, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 L.I.I. Russian Bark "KALFA," J. ROSS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 41 British Bark "EDWARD BARROW," RICH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The 41 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE," Capt. LONGMUIR, shortly due, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to sell, by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 8th September, 1879, at 11 a.m., at the Central Police Station,—

SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE STORES and CONFISCATED GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1879. se8

RAILS.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
CATHAY, Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 9th Septem-
ber, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1879. se9

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 22, 1879. sell

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSAILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th September,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
SINDH, Commandant Monge, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 15th September, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se15

To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE IN
GODOWNS IN PEDDAR'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.
Apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD.
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1879.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or for any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Brit. Str. *Oxfordshire* having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
7th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1879. se7

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenoe* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godown
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
11th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. sell

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879. se12

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Japan*, Captain GARDNER,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879. se12

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. IRAOUADY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Euphrate, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, at 1 o'clock p.m.,
requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tues-
day, the 9th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 2, 1879. se9

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Peiho.

S. S. (in diamond) } 1 parcel Samples, from
M. (in diamond) } Shanghai.
Messrs Tata & Co., 1 parcel Tea Musters,
from Shanghai.

Ex Sindh.

H.W. No. 11,086, 2 cases Hard Ware,
Messrs Landstein & Co., from
Marseilles.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
BUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st,
1878, and for the Six Months from Janu-
ary 1st to June 30th 1879, in Order that the
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS
OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
BUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st,
1878, and for the Six Months from Janu-
ary 1st to June 30th 1879, in Order that the
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND TO POLICYHOLDERS for the
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED,
payable at our OFFICE on and after the
16th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS IN MARINE
HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are
Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members
to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The *Overland China Mail*.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

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IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
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THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
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of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
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ming.

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History.

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in the 7th and 8th Centuries.
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The Canton River.
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China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

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&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in
the London, Continental and Eastern
papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore
literature—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology
—*Full Mail Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes—*Globe*.

A very amusing and very instructive
book—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation—*Ill. London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly
Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a
welcome addition to all existing stores of
popular superstitions—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being
to a large extent *ex genere*—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work.
Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the boudoir as well as for the savant—
Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a
rich fund of matter on a very interesting
subject—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions—*London and China
Express*.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology—(Shanghai) *Celestial Empire*.

Intimations.

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NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

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PROBINGLY COOKED, it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1860, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

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It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any mixings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

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Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years.)

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

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J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

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The Appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW. THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour, are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and its neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom it is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-station of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowrs, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it is carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Same Address as before the fire.

TUNG CHEONG, Tailor.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. ac20

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 26, 1879. ac26

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MCKENZIE MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. ac27

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MADCAP, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. J. Miller.—Turner & Co.

NORMAN COURT, British barque, Capt. J. L. Dunn.—O. & S. S. Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. ac8

FOR AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 9th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. ac9

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Talbot, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALUTTA.

The Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Captain McConnell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. ac11

FROM CALUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hindostan, Captain McConnell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 7th Instant.

Goods remaining in Godowns after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. ac18

SALE OF PICTURES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

THURSDAY,

the 11th Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m.—A Large Assortment of VALUABLE PICTURES in Handsome Frames, comprising: Oil Paintings, Chromo-Lithographs, Olegraphs, Photographs, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As usual.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1879. ac11

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th Sept., at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

400 pieces WHITE SHIRTINGS. 1 case All-wool Fancy Striped Flannels. Grey Meltons, White Cricketing Flannel, White Saxony Flannel, Scarlet and Self-colored Flannel, Wool Scarves, Sofa Rugs, &c.

20 boxes Gold Leaf Tobacco. 40 boxes Navy Plug Tobacco. 2 cases 500-lbs. Straight-cut Tobacco. 2 tierces American Hams.

15 barrels Prime Mess Pork. 30 cases Vineyard Proprietor's Brandy. 25 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky. Board's Old Tom, Ginger Brandy, Assorted Liqueurs, Norwegian Beer quarts and pints, &c., &c.

Hubbuck's Turpentine and Pale boiled Linseed Oil.

Russian Rope, assorted sizes. 15 frames Brown Sheathing Felt. Kerosine Lamps, Tumblers, Liqueur Glasses, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

10 cases Borden's Milk (Fresh). Morton's Oilman's Stores, assorted. Iron Wood-screws, Locks, Brass Bolts, &c., &c.

1 case Revolver Cartridges. Shoe Brushes in Sets, Horse Brushes, and a quantity of Sundry Saddlery. Mechanical Toys, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Razors, Stockings, Brass Buttons, Magenta Dye.

200 doz. Spectacles, assorted.

And, A Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1879. ac9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5, Yotlung, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Sept. 4, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

Sept. 6, Diamante, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Amoy Sept. 4, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Sept. 6, Yungching, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Sept. 6, 6.30 a.m., Hwai Yuen, Chinese steamer, 984, O. Wilson, Shanghai Sept. 2, noon, General.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Sept. 6, China, British steamer, 1036, T. Alderton, Yokohama Aug. 30, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 6, Young Siam, Siamese ship, 701, T. Benedictin, Bangkok Aug. 28, Cotton and Rice.—ORDER.

Sept. 6, Cathay, British steamer, 1884, R. S. Dundas, Shanghai Sept. 3, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 6, Hindostan, British steamer, 991, R. J. McConnell, Calcutta Aug. 21, Poonag 28, and Singapore 30, 4,836 bales Cotton.—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Sept. 5, Caribbrooke, for Swatow and Amoy. 6, Rajanattianukar, for Bangkok. 6, Ebenzer, for Tientsin. 6, Glencoe, for Shanghai. 6, Bowen, for Melbourne, &c. 6, Madcap, for Port Natal. 6, Hwai Yuen, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5, Caribbrooke, for Swatow and Amoy. 6, Rajanattianukar, for Bangkok. 6, Ebenzer, for Tientsin. 6, Glencoe, for Shanghai. 6, Bowen, for Melbourne, &c. 6, Madcap, for Port Natal. 6, Hwai Yuen, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Nestor, for Amoy and Shanghai. Harmonic, for Whampoa. Diamante, for Manila. Yungching, for Shanghai. Kiungchow, for Hoibow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, Mr J. Roz, 4 Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

Per China, from Yokohama, Mrs Friend and infant, Mr McLeod, and 5 Chinese.

Per Cathay, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, H. E. Mr and Mrs J. Pope Hennessy, child and 2 servants, Messrs J. C. Johnstone, Masuda, A. Patterson, R.N., and 64 Chinese; for Brindisi, Mr H. Butler; for Southampton, Mrs Martin and infant.

Per Hindostan, from Calcutta, &c., Mr Vuzur Dhurussae, and 1 Chinese deck.

Per Yotlung, from Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per Hwai Yuen, from Shanghai, 63 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Bowen, for Melbourne, &c., Messrs Hornshelm, Ford, Whitall, McLachlan, and 45 Chinese.

Per Caribbrooke, for Swatow, 24 Chinese; for Amoy, 66 Chinese.

Per Rajanattianukar, for Bangkok, 146 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yotlung reports: Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Had light northerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer Hwai Yuen reports: Light southerly winds and fine cloudy weather to Pedro Blanco; at 2 a.m. on the 6th, anchored for dense rain, at 5 a.m. got underway, at 6.30 a.m. arrived in Hongkong.

The Siamese ship Young Siam reports: Fine weather and fresh S.W. monsoon till 19 N. lat., from thence till arrival variable light breezes and squally weather.

The British steamer Hindostan reports: Left Calcutta 21st August, Sandheads 22nd, touched at Penang 28th, and Singapore 30th, arrived Hongkong 6th Sept. From Sandheads to Singapore, light westerly winds, with dull cloudy weather and much rain. From Singapore to lat. 16 N. light S. and E. winds, from thence to port light N.W. winds. Remarkably fine weather with smooth sea throughout.

CARGO.

Per S. S. Bohara, sailed 26th August:—For London: from Canton and Macao, 23,981 boxes Tea, containing 236,406 lbs. Congou, 179,878 lbs. So. Opep, 47,438 lbs. So. Or. Pekoe, 12,388 lbs. Sorts, and 1,300 lbs. So. Opep; from Canton, 204 bales Raw Silk, 19 cases Silk Goods, and 80 bales Waste Silk; from Amoy, 685 boxes and 1,097 half-cheats Tea (particulars unknown); from Shanghai, 229 boxes, half-cheats and 1,379 pgs. Tea (particulars unknown), 69 bales Raw Silk, 17 cases Silk Goods, and 20 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 53 bales Raw Silk, and 64 bales Waste Silk.—For Continent: from Canton, 78 bales Raw Silk, 1 case Silk Goods, 10 bales Waste Silk, 20 bales Punjum Silk, and 110 bales Cocoons; from Shanghai, 43 bales Raw Silk, and 10 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 54 bales Raw Silk, and 62 bales Waste Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per S. S. Kina, on Sunday, the 7th Inst. Registry closes at 8.45 a.m. Mail closes at 9 a.m. Late Letters received from 9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the movable box on board the Packet. The Post Office will be open at 9 a.m.

For SWATOW.—Per Yotlung, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th Inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per Nestor and Yungching, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—Per Kwangtung, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—Per Gravinga, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th Inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—Per China, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th Inst.

For AMOY and TAMSUI.—Per Hailong, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Inst.

For SAIGON.—Per Olympia, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For CANTON.—Per Kiungchow, at 5 p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till further notice.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet Cathay will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th September, with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet Begie, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Sept., with Malls for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (excepted the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1879. ac11

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet Smith will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Malls, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Malls, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—6 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Malls closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when "P.O." Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 9.—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Anchion of Sundries at Naval Yard.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

Goods per Iravaddy undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

3 p.m.—Hailong leaves for Amoy, &c.

THURSDAY, September 11.—2 p.m.—Anchion of Pictures at Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Sales Rooms.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Hindostan leaves for Singapore, &c.

Goods per Glencoe not delivered this date subject to rent.

Goods per Hindostan undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, September 13.—9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S.C.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Goods per Oxfordshire undelivered after this date subject to rent.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m.; Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All-seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

11 a.m.—Auction of Sundries at Central Police Station.

Tenders Close.

Noon.—Tenders for Naval Yard work.

Shipping.

Noon.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—Gravinga leaves for Manila.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTH.

At 9, Seward Road, Hongkong, on the 29th August, the Wife of Geo. L. SKINNER, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Chefoo, on the 27th August, the Wife of JAMES B. BROWN, chief engineer of the steamer Foochow.

The publication of this issue commenced at 9.05 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1879.

We reprint elsewhere a very fair and moderately worded article from the Japan Weekly Mail on the Japanese silver yen, and its proposed introduction into Hongkong. Our contemporary, in alluding to some remarks we had previously made on this subject, deals with a difficulty which had been raised by us as to whether the fineness of silver composing the subsidiary and yen coinage could be absolutely relied upon.

We alleged, upon what seemed to be excellent authority, that the excessive discount which the subsidiary coinage had reached in this market, was partly due to the depreciation in the intrinsic value and fineness of the 20-sen and 10-sen pieces; and only this morning a Chinese authority assured us that they were not more than "770 or 760 fine."

Further enquiry, however, leads us to accept the statements of our Yokohama contemporary as a fair representation of the real fact, and to regard the generally-received impression here as to depreciation in some way by the sale of fractional currency. This being so, the argument advanced against the absolute reliability of the Japanese coinage falls to the ground; and the question of the introduction into this Colony of the yen as a legal tender must consequently be judged according to the advantages which such a change would secure to trade generally.

As we have already said, a general opinion exists in favour of the introduction into Hongkong and South China of the Japanese currency; but it must be admitted that this opinion is based more upon the feeling that the change would benefit trade in Japan and encourage the progressive efforts of the Japanese Government, than upon the belief that any direct advantage would accrue to this Colony. This negative kind of friendliness is, however, not unworthy of consideration, because it would doubtless lead to a ready co-operation with any efforts to bring about the desired change and would secure a hearty approval of the legalisation of the yen.

when that step is taken by the powers that be. If, as is most probable, Mr Pope Hennessy should represent the matter strongly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the opinion of the leading banking and commercial men in this Colony be asked on the subject, there is every probability that the desire of the Japanese Government may at least advance a step or two. In the event of the Colonial Office taking an adverse view of the proposed scheme, however—a by no means unlikely possibility—the necessity for a new dollar is not so keenly felt as to induce the bankers and merchants to bid defiance to the Crown's sanction, and accept the unlegalized yen in their commercial transactions.

While the well-known and equally reliable Mexican Dollar retains its hold upon the Chinese, it is not likely that the admission of the Japanese yen would cause any violent revolution in the monetary business in this part of the world. It might have the effect of weakening exchange; but that evil is one which business men are now becoming accustomed to by long experience. The legalizing of the yen at Singapore did not at first meet with the approval of the Colonial Office, as no advantage to the trade of the Straits could well be shown; and there is therefore a possibility that this second blow at the much-talked-of British Dollar may be looked upon with suspicion by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; while it is just within the bounds of possibility that the visit of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong to Japan may not, in some respects at least, have improved the prospects of the yen. If the Home Government still entertain the notion of coining a British Dollar, and thus follow the French example in Saigon, there is strong reason for believing that the Japanese yen will have to find another field of usefulness than this Colony. But if the Colonial Office regard the reception of the silver yen in Hongkong with favour, then there is not much likelihood of more being heard of the British Dollar. It will therefore be seen that the decision rests with the Home Government, that the advocate for the adoption of the measure will be the Governor of Hongkong, and that the principal ground for a favourable reception of the proposal will be the facilities to British trade likely to result therefrom.

THE Japan Herald of the 19th August says: "New has been received here that there are seven cases of cholera on board the Italian Frigate Vittor Pisani, and one on board the English gunboat Groveler, both ships lying at anchor in Nagasaki harbour."—The Nagasaki Rising Sun of the 23rd August says: "The Italian corvette Vittor Pisani departed for a cruise on Tuesday, and the U.S. corvette Ranger for Yokohama, via the Inland Sea, on Wednesday. Sickmess was reported on board the Italian, and one death, we hear, occurred shortly before her departure. The crews of the three remaining gunboats in harbour—the Groveler, Zornet, and Yerra—are in good health, but shore leave for the present is prohibited. The German gunboat Cyclops arrived from Shanghai on Saturday last, and left again on Thursday for Hakodate, to meet the senior officer and undergo an inspection."

It is not at all an uncommon practice when posting price currents or other printed matter to use as a cover for the same a common envelope either with the corners cut off, or an ellipse cut out of either end. This, however, does not, it seems, satisfy Post Office rules, which require that all such packets should be so made up as to admit of the contents being readily inspected. On this subject, one of

(Norg. S.S.)
Livingstone.

A TRIP ACROSS COUNTRY FROM CANTON TO KIUKIANG.

[By a Correspondent.]

(Continued.)

On Saturday July 6th, we called at Nam Hon. We entered the city to sell some books. Here the people manifested a little more curiosity. Our dress was something strange to them, and many could not resist the temptation to lift up our coats and inspect the fastenings of our trousers. Our shoes and helmets were also subjects for criticism, and remark. The latter they lifted or knocked off, to see how our hair was dressed. However in all these things they were very good-natured; so we took their treatment accordingly.

The next day we arrived at Kan Chau about 10 o'clock in the morning. Just before stepping from our boat a man came to us and said he had a boat going to Han Chang, the capital of the province. As we had to change boats here we sent one of our boys to look at it, and make all necessary arrangements. We then went into the city. No sooner had we entered the gates than a soldier came running after us demanding our names, where we were staying, and our business. We went back, but could not understand much of what he said owing to the changes in dialect. We went forth again, and began to sell our books, but presently he came again, and demanded that we should write our names. Not being able to shake him off we went back, and wrote that we were two foreigners travelling across the country and were going on to the capital. We walked on once more and sold all our books and were looking round when our boy came and told us he had hired part of the boat. We then went back, and got our luggage on a small boat to take it to the other side of the city. As we were going down the river we observed two soldiers running after us, and afterwards learnt they had been sent by the mandarin to look after us. On arriving at our boat we found they were not quite ready for starting, so we entered the city again. This exasperated the soldiers, as it increased their work a little. We walked for some distance along the wall, and then turned into the streets. The shops presented a very fine appearance, and judging from the situation of the city we imagined it must have a considerable trade. It is situated at the junction of two large rivers, the one we came down from Nan Ngun, and another running from the borders of the Fukien province. We learned that two foreigners had visited the city some three months before. We lost trace of them as we got down the river, and surmised they were Rouish priests. We also were informed that the reason the mandarin sent the soldiers was because some time ago a foreigner got very roughly handled here. The story is Chinese, and you can give it to what credence you please.

The country about here in many places is extremely flat. In crossing the whole of the province we did not see anything to equal or excel the scenery of the Canton province. As we had only hired part of the boat, of course we had a number of Chinese travelling with us, and it could easily be seen to what class two or three of them belonged. The peculiar sallow cast of countenance, the hollow cheeks, protruding bones, indicated but too surely that they were opium smokers. Our surmises were confirmed when we anchored for the night, as our boat was filled with the sickly odour of opium smoke. It was so obnoxious to us, that we had to sit outside the boat, and once or twice they so prolonged their indulgence that we had to ask them to give it up, as we wished to retire to rest. How that went to my heart! Had I been a Chinaman and an Englishman had asked me to give up smoking for his convenience, I should have hurried the taunt in his teeth. Who forced opium upon us? Sir, we grieve over the ravages of drink among the brilliant, the genial, the promising of our land, and have not a spark of humanity left that will warm our hearts, and induce us to put forth a hand to rescue the enslaved of the same classes in China. When will Christian(?) England remove the foul blot on her otherwise fair countenance and liberate an oppressed people from an unjust and deadly yoke. It not only impoverishes the people but emasculates their bodies, destroys their minds, and who will hesitate to add more—damns their souls; for they are made suicides thereby. We are guilty. In our strength we have said with Lady Macbeth, "What need we fear . . . when none can call our power to account?" But "Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand—Out, damned spot! out, I say!"

We called at several cities down the river and sold books. As we got farther down we found both curiosity and animosity to increase. At Ki Ngun the people are dead on literature, and made dashes for our books, some they tore, others they stole. Amongst the motley throng were those who cared more for men than books, and jostled us about terribly. My companion and I got separated, and lost to each other for some time, so after I had parted with my books I went in search of him, but not being able to find him I returned to our boat.

At Fung Shing we just called to put two passengers ashore, and as we were about to put off into river again the people generously parted with a few stones. This was simply an earnest of more in store for us. Leaving Fung Shing we arrived at Nan Chang, the capital of the province, about 8.30 on Friday morning, July 11th. The river here divides into numerous large streams, thus forming a delta. Our boat did not enter the stream nearest to the city, so we had to cross a small ferry. We had been told before reaching the city, that the people were hostile towards foreigners, and that we might expect a lively time. Immediately on entering the city a man standing at the gates yelled out, "kill the foreign devils." My companion turned round and spoke to him. We went on some distance and then turned into a street on our right, the crowd increasing all the time. Presently some began to ask to be allowed to look at a book, but our experience in other cities had taught us to receive the money before allowing the book to pass our hands, to walk pretty briskly and keep together. At length some few bought, others made a grab, and missing the books would seize our arms, shoulders or coats. The pulling and tugging became such that we had to run some distance or we should have found ourselves in a mob. We then turned into a street on the left, and there a terrible rush was made. Every book was taken, and we were jostled about, and my umbrella, which I was carrying under my arm, was borrowed. It is not yet returned. Whilst the people were scuffling amongst themselves for the books, very

few of which I should imagine would be in a readable condition, we walked on. At this point two soldiers came up and endeavoured to quiet the people. Our books being gone, we made our way back to the boat. As we were passing out of the city they gave us a parting blessing—in the shape of solid, substantial stones. Happily we were not hurt, although my companion got a few on his umbrella and helmet. Before we reached the ferry boat they set up a most ferocious and diabolical yell. I looked round expecting to find a goodly number making a rush for us, but the soldiers turning round and confronting them seemed to quell them a little.

Before entering the city we had sent one of our boys to hire a boat to take us to Kiukiang. As we were returning we met him going on a second expedition. We told one of the soldiers to go with him. After a long time they returned, saying they could only find one, and the man wanted thirteen dollars. We refused to give it. We then despatched our boy alone. We waited a long time, and at length my companion's patience gave out, and he essayed to enter the city again, but was prevented by soldiers. Before he came back the boy returned, saying he had found a boat that would go for six dollars. We got our luggage transferred and left about four o'clock p.m.

We are sorry we cannot give the city a good name. The people boast that at the time of the Tai-ping rebellion the rebels were unable to enter their city, and they are equally determined to keep foreigners out. We were told that some eight or nine years ago a steamer ventured up to the city and stopped there. The people smashed it. This is a Chinese story, which was contradicted when we reached Kiukiang. A French gunboat, we understood, went up, but the city not the gunboat was in danger.

On the Saturday we crossed the Po-yang Lake, which is some eighty miles across. It appears to be filled with small islands. The river presents a fine appearance before entering the lake, and the scenery generally was superior to much we had seen up the river. Crossing the lake we had a splendid breeze, which made our little craft dance most delightfully. Our boys however did not seem to enjoy it, as they laid themselves down and turned rather pale. Your readers can imagine that we went along at a spanking pace when I tell them that, that day we travelled over 100 miles. We anchored at night, ten miles below Kiukiang.

The next day we arrived at Kiukiang and were welcomed by members of the A. M. E. M., having been twelve and fourteen days respectively in crossing from Shan Chau to Kiukiang.

We left the following Monday for Hankow, where after a short stay my companion left me and went on to Peking. I stayed some time in Hankow and Wu Chang, and on my way down spent nine or ten days at Wu Sueh and then came on to Shanghai and Hongkong. Here we are again.

RUFUS.

THE JAPANESE SILVER YEN.

(Japan Weekly Mail.)

In an article which appears in a late number of the *China Mail*, referring to our own previous remarks on the subject of the Silver Yen, that paper states: "We are inclined to think that, if the fineness of silver composing the Japanese coinage could be absolutely relied upon, the consensus of foreign opinion in South China is in favor of its introduction into Hongkong and the ports." Our argument has been that the coinage of the Osaka Mint has been perfectly reliable in the past and that no cause for suspicion should exist that, in the future, any less confidence should be felt in the maintenance of its declared value; whilst the certainty of an almost immediate detection would be an effectual bar against any attempted deterioration. Nor do we feel otherwise than strengthened in our opinion by the only reason which our Hongkong contemporary alleges as allowing the possibility of any suspicion against the Japanese Mint. It states: "but what is to be said of the subsidiary coins which have lately flooded the markets of this colony? It is asserted that, so soon as these beautiful 20-sen and 10-sen pieces began to come into circulation, the purity of their successors suffered a decrease, until the coins went down to 20 per cent. discount. If such be the case in regard to the smaller currency, where is the guarantee that there will not be a similar change in the standard yen? This master of the subsidiary coinage may be considered a small one, but to it we ascribe much of the suspicion at present entertained towards the Imperial Mintage of Japan." If this whole question can be decided by the test of this assertion, the result is not doubtful, since we can prove that so far from there having been any deterioration in the later issues of the small money, the change made was in favor of the public and not of the Mint. The fineness of the Osaka subsidiary silver coinage was originally fixed at 800 one-thousandth parts, with a remedy of 2 per mil., and that purity has been maintained throughout the existence of the Mint. The average standard, as represented by the assays of coins, during the first year, was found to be 799.43; and, looking through the successive reports of the Director of the Mint, we find that in June 1878 (the seventh year of the Mint's operations) the report of Mr. Gowan, F.C.S., gives the following as the assay of the separate subsidiary silver coins issued in the year:—Fifty sen pieces 799.6; Twenty sen pieces 800.6; Ten sen pieces 800.1; Five sen pieces 799.0; whilst a Report furnished by the Assayer of the American Mint in October 1877, upon coins sent there through the Foreign Ministers, gives the following assay of the Japanese subsidiary silver:—Twenty sen piece 802.0; Ten sen pieces 800.0; Five sen pieces 800.5, showing even a higher degree of fineness than that given in Osaka. These figures dispose of any assertion that may have been made in Hongkong or elsewhere as to any deterioration in the value of the coins issued by the Japanese mint. But after the first year a change was made in the subsidiary coins, not in their purity of metal but in their weight and size. This change was as follows:—

Fifty sen piece, from 198.0 grs. to 208.0 grs.
Twenty " " " 72.2 " " 83.20 "
Ten " " " 36.6 " " 41.60 "
Five " " " 19.3 " " 20.80 "

whilst their diameter was diminished by about 3 hundredth parts of an inch, and the design of the coins was changed. This alteration is alluded to in Major Kinder's first Annual Report, as being necessary in consequence of the adoption of gold as the

sole standard, and of it being advisable to alter the weight of the subsidiary coins in favor of the public. For several years a large demand existed for this small money, and it is evident that this demand was far in excess of actual requirements, for the Government here were at one time willing sellers of their accumulated stocks at a discount of about twenty per cent. It is, therefore, not surprising that in Hongkong also they were at a similar discount, since once in excess of the supply actually wanted for circulation, they would no longer command more than their melting value. It may be of interest here to mention that the total value of the silver subsidiary coins issued by the Japanese Mint up to the 30th June 1878, was as follows, viz:—Of fifty sen pieces, yen 4,091,678; of twenty sen pieces, yen 6,258,374; of ten sen pieces, yen 6,241,799; and of five sen pieces, yen 2,377,603—amounting to a total of yen 18,969,449, of which less than two millions and a half consisted of the earliest issue, which the *China Mail* fancies was of greater value than the later one, although in fact it was of less.

We have shown that no deterioration has taken place in the intrinsic value of the small silver coins issued by the Osaka mint, and as this is the only point given by our Hongkong contemporary as requiring elucidation we may now well claim a favorable "consensus" of opinion towards the past action of the Japanese authorities, and ask that fair confidence be extended to them in the future.

The question as to whether the Chinese would trust the Japanese in the matter of their coinage is, we think, not so decisive as some would make out; and even if a certainty of Chinese opposition existed we should be far from saying that it should prevent the attempt being made to overcome it. It has long been a matter of surprise to us that combined foreign action should not yet have been taken against the system of chopping dollars as practiced by the Chinese in Hongkong—a barbarous relic of olden times, and with a new coin of the same name and finish of the Japanese yen there would exist the strongest possible reasons for making a stand against this arbitrary vandalism on the part of the Chinese compradors. We admit the change or improvement is less palatable in China than in any other country, but foreigners will hardly accept that as a reason against any attempt being made to break through the old customs of the oldest fashioned country. But, as regards the advantages of the Japanese yen, China does not appear to be so obtuse as in other matters; or if, as the *China Mail* informs us, the authorities in Canton still decline to recognize the yen, they have changed their minds since 1874, when we were officially informed that the Canton Government had proclaimed it for acceptance.

We are still hopeful that the Japanese Government will succeed in establishing the legal position of their silver yen, upon a par with the Mexican dollar, for all local and foreign purposes of exchange; but, in their own interests, it will be wise to establish its acceptance by foreigners before taking any action to make it available for purpose of their own revenue where now the dollar only is the recognized tender. The reason of this is obvious; for, so long as the coin is unacceptable for general local transactions, or unsuitable for export except at its intrinsic or melting value, it can only be disposed of here at a discount or loss to the Treasury. Until bankers and individuals are ready to acknowledge that obligations incurred in Mexican dollars can henceforth be paid by the same number of silver yen, any partial use of the latter coinage can neither be satisfactory nor free from actual loss. And to secure a general acceptance of the yen it is, in our opinion, of the highest importance that an outlet should, in the first instance, be secured for it in Hongkong, and, if possible, in all ports of China. The latter opening may be more uncertain of early arrangement than the former, but it would doubtless follow upon that of the colony. As mentioned by Mr. Davenport, in his late Consular Report from Shanghai, the Chinese Government have definitely rejected the suggestion of establishing a mint in China; but, as the use of a convenient and reliable coinage makes itself apparent to the Chinese traders,—and it has already done so in the case of the Mexican dollar, at all the treaty ports—so may we fairly hope that the Japanese yen will supply China with the monetary medium which Prince Kung has now declined to provide for his own subjects.

THE JAPANESE AND THE STRAITS COMMISSIONERS AT THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Mr. Haruo Sakata, who, with his two secretaries, Messrs. Murekami and Watanabe, represents Japan at the N. S. W. Exhibition, has, as also Major Clementi, who represents the Straits Settlements, were those selected, with the Belgian Commissioner, to respond to the toast of "The Commissioners," at a dinner given by Sir Alfred Stephen, O.B., K.C.M.G., to the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Government and Parliament, the Exhibition Commissioners, and other leading citizens, the special object of the gathering being to welcome the Commissioners who have come to the colony to represent other countries at the forthcoming Exhibition. In proposing the toast, the Chairman said he hoped all and each of the Commissioners might find their stay here pleasant, and that the objects they had in view, in interchanging commodities and ideas, might be realized, and found profitable to the merchants and to all who took part in the enterprise; and, finally, that the result would be creditable to all concerned. He was sure that they would all join heartily in his expression of gladness that these gentlemen had come among them. (Applause.)

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Major Clementi acknowledged the great kindness of His Excellency the Governor in asking him to respond, and was glad to be introduced to so large a number of gentlemen among whom he was a stranger. He came here in April last, from India, for the benefit of his health, and seeing the great work they had in hand, he thought to himself that it would interest other people than those of England or India. Why should not India, the Straits Settlements, and China contribute to this great work? With these thoughts in his mind he visited Mr. Jennings, who received him very courteously. He explained his views, and then he wrote to the private secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy, and to the Straits Settlements. The Straits Settlements had appointed him their Commissioner. He communicated with China, but could not get co-operation there. This

Exhibition was, he thought, of very great significance to India. New South Wales was a country not well known in India, although the people of India got so many horses from here which were known by the name of Walera. Melbourne was better known in India than Sydney, because of the races held there. He had never heard any other reason than that. He believed that the Exhibition would be a great success. (Applause.)

Haruo Sakata, the Japanese Commissioner, made a brief speech, which was interpreted as follows by J. Watanabe, his secretary: He said he returned thanks for the toast which they had done the Commissioners the honour to drink. He was one of the first visitors from Japan to Australia, and when he came here again on this occasion, he felt that the distance between the two countries seemed to be very much shorter than on his first voyage. As the mutual relations between the two countries deepened the shorter would the distance appear. He was sure it was very happy and pleasant, not only for himself, but also for his people, to make friendship with such a kind and hospitable nation as there was here. (Applause.)

Mr. A. V. Schelle (the Commissioner for Belgium), said he did not understand very well what his hon. friend Mr. Sakata had said, but he would tell them in two words what it was—like you very much because you are the kindest people that I ever met in my life. (Cheers and laughter.) As a Belgian, he knew what England like a child drank to its adopted mother, and to them like a brother drank to his brother. (Applause.)

GENERAL GRANT'S FORTUNE.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG CORRECTS SOME VERY ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS.

The American News Company has begun the story of Gen. Grant's tour, written by John Russell Young. It is published in parts, the first four of which have been issued; it is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated. The story begins with the departure from Philadelphia, and the fourth part takes the reader to Egypt and up the Nile. It is of great interest, describing as it does in more detail than has yet been told the distinguished honors that were lavished upon the Ex-President by the people and Governments of Europe. The following extract from the first part disposes of some of the inventions made in the United States:—

"The incognito of Gen. Grant is one that no one will respect. He declines all honors and attentions, so far as he can do so without rudeness, and is especially indifferent to the parade and etiquette by which his journey is surrounded. It is amusing, knowing Gen. Grant's feelings on this subject, to read the articles in English and home papers about his craving for precedence and his fear lest he may not have the proper seat at table and the highest number of guns. Gen. Grant has declined every attention of an official character thus far, except those whose non-acceptance would have been misconstrued. When he arrives at a port his habit is to go ashore with his wife and see what is to be seen, and drift about from place to place like any other wandering staid American doing Europe. Sometimes the officials are so prompt for him; but generally, unless they call by appointment, they find the General absent. This matter is almost too trivial to write about; but there is no better business for a chronicler than to correct wrong impressions before creating new ones. Here, for instance, is an editorial article from an American newspaper, which has drifted into our ward-room over these Mediterranean seas. It informs us that Gen. Grant travels with a princely retinue; that he is enabled to do so because the men who fattened on the corruptions of his administrations gave him a share of their plunder. He went to the Hotel Bristol in Paris; he took the Prince of Wales's apartments; he never asks the cost of his rooms, but throws money about with a lavish hand. These are the statements which one reads in the columns of an American journal. The truth is Gen. Grant travels, not like a Prince, but as a private citizen. He has no servant and a courier. He never was in the Prince of Wales's apartments in the Hotel Bristol in his life. His courier arranges for his hotel accommodations, as couriers always do, and the one who does this office for the General takes pains to make as good bargains for his master as possible. So far from General Grant being a rich man, I think I am not breaking confidence when I say that the duration of his trip will depend altogether upon his income, and his income depends altogether upon the proceeds of his investment of the money presented to him at the close of the war, the Presidency yielded him nothing in the way of capital, and he has now not a dollar that came to him as an official. By this I mean that the money paid Gen. Grant as a soldier and as President was spent by him in supporting the dignity of his office. Everybody knows how much money was given him at the close of the war. As this was well invested and has grown, you may estimate the fortune of the General, and about how long that fortune would enable him to travel like a prince or a Tammany exile over Europe. There are many people at home who do not like General Grant, who quarrel with his politics, and think his administration a calamity. That is a matter of opinion. But his fame as a soldier is dear to every patriotic American, and I am glad of every opportunity of brushing away one or two of the cobwebs of slander which I see growing over it.

The congregation of the Rev. David Moore, who was deposed recently by the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church for holding heretical views on the subject of eternal punishment, declined on Sunday to admit admission to the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Skelmorlie, who was appointed to "preach the church vacant." Mr. Boyd preached from the steps in front of the church.

Punch suggests the following as an inscription for the proposed monument to the late Prince Imperial:—

IN MEMORY OF
PRINCE EUGENE LOUIS NAPOLEON,
Son of the Hero of Sedan,
Grand-Nephew of the Hero of Moscow,
And Pretender to the Throne of France.
Brave, amiable, and accomplished,
Who made many friends,
And unfortunately lost his life
In a very doubtful quarrel
Which in no way concerned him.
This Monument is erected
By a small section of the British people
To exhibit to the world
Their slight respect
For the national feeling of France
And their great regard
For the cause of Imperialism.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Ward was released on the strength of two medical certificates, against which it would have been useless and an error to contend. The House is free of an embarrassing captive, the custody of whom, however just and necessary, was in a certain degree absurd. Mr. Ward has been spoken of as having enjoyed a quiet retreat and comfortable lodgings. But we imagine that imprisonment in the Clock Tower must be renewed every quarter of an hour, and anticipated through every quarter of an hour, as "Big Ben" strikes. The first stroke can scarcely have spent itself when the expectation of the second would excite a morbid expectancy. The ingenuity of medieval barbarism might be congratulated on such an invention. The fees paid by Mr. Ward amounted to £14—£5 fee of arrest, or "caption money," £1 each for the order of committal and order of release, and £1 per day during his imprisonment. These sums did not include Mr. Ward's personal expenses during his confinement.

One who was present at the Haymarket Theatre on July 24 says:—A little more than twelve months ago a howling mob broke Mr. Gladstone's windows, and in places of public amusement his name was received with unmistakable signs of disapprobation. But what a change has come over the spirit of the dream. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone occupied a box at the Haymarket Theatre, and on the entrance the audience fairly rose, and round about of applause testified to his restored popularity, one or two hisses only serving to increase the enthusiasm. Boxes, pit, and amphitheatre appeared to vie with each other in the heartiness of their greeting. The right hon. gentlemen, who appeared somewhat surprised at their reception, were afterwards evidently deeply interested in Miss Neilson's rendering of the character of Juliet, which he was observed to repeatedly applaud.

A correspondent of the *Bradford Observer* is responsible for the following:—Last Friday night two members from the sister Isle were accompanied to the House of Commons by their wives, who, being duly seated in the Ladies' Gallery, watched from their serene altitude the stubborn fight waged below over the Irish Estimates. So desperately intent were the hon. gentlemen in question on the discharge of their Parliamentary labours that they quite forgot those more sacred and tender duties—the objects of which were behind the gilded lattice above the Speaker's chair; and it was not until after midnight that any recollection of those fair companions in waiting flashed upon their minds. Singularly enough, both legislators seemed to have formed the same conclusion—viz., that his wife had sensibly gone home an hour ago. At half-past three in the morning No. 1 went home, plied his late-night upstairs was soon afterwards in the act of seeking his couch, when with consternation he noticed that madame was absent. The horrible truth flashed on his mind that she was still in the Ladies' Gallery, perhaps overlooked and looked up for the night. Hastily re-attiring, he fled with all speed to Westminster, and there found the usher of the Ladies' Gallery in a state of despair, with two delirious ladies on his hands, and no cab in Palace Yard. It was then seen that No. 2 had gone off home, as No. 1 had done. Legislator No. 1 and his lady kindly undertook to escort Madame No. 2 home; and on arriving at her mansion found her lord in a state of distraction, vainly trying to ring up the servants, his wife having gone home (as he thought) with his late-night. The tableau, when all four met on the doorstep in the broad daylight that morning, was, I understand, irresistibly comical.

The small stage at the Langham Hall was, on July 21, the scene of a somewhat curious theatrical representation, namely, that of John Bunyan's now almost classical work, "The Pilgrim's Progress." The performance of a theatrical version of this book is not, however, entirely a novelty, for Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and their family, who gave the entertainment of the 21st, have within the last two years rendered it at various places, both publicly and privately. The portion of the book chosen as the most eligible for acting purposes is the second part, which as everyone knows, contains the journeyings of Christiana, the wife of Christian, with her children and her neighbour Meroy. It being of course impossible to use the entire story as it is printed, selections have been made, and in such a judicious manner, that the whole plot can easily be followed and traced by the audience. Thus the scene opens in Christiana's home, from whence the pilgrims are followed to the Wicket Gate, to the House Beautiful, the Valley of Humiliation, and finally to the Land of Beulah. Such a representation naturally requires a considerable amount of discrimination in the manner in which it is put upon the stage and acted so as to avoid offending upon the sensibilities or the taste of the audience, and this point had been most successfully carried out. The costumes were tasteful and well chosen, while the manner of the actors was subdued and free from the least taint of affectation. The nature of the entertainment of course precluded any very pronounced style of applause; but it was evident from the earnest attention of the audience throughout the whole piece that they fully appreciated and enjoyed all they witnessed.

The *World* is informed that Lord Derby has consented to take a seat in the next Liberal Cabinet, whenever that may be formed. The addition of another candidate for high honours in a Liberal Cabinet is not (our contemporary says) altogether agreeable to the front benches of the Opposition, which accommodate at least five noblemen who consider that their claims to become Secretaries of State are undeniable. This may, perhaps, account for the eagerness with which the proposal, made the other night, to create a new Secretaryship of State for Trade was supported by Mr. W. E. Forster and his colleagues; for, by this arrangement, a snug place can be provided for Lord Derby without diminishing the number of berths available for the old crew.

Rumour credits Lord Beaconsfield with an intention of translating Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Peers at the close of the present session. Mr. Cross (so the report says) will become the leader of the House of Commons, but still retaining the office of Home Secretary; whilst Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The *Daily News* has published a couple of letters from General Nuthall on the case of Lieut. Carey. What the writer says in the first does not appear to be of any great weight, having regard to the line of defence taken by Lieut. Carey at his trial. But a point which he brings into relief in his second letter seems of great importance, and

one of which it is well that the public should be kept in mind. From the evidence of Col. Harrison, General Nuthall says, it is clear that the object of the reconnaissance in which Lieut. Carey and the Prince Imperial were engaged was "to make a detailed report of the road for the march, and to choose a camp on the Iloilo River," and that this duty was entrusted to the Prince, who received written instructions. It is usual on such occasions for the senior officer of the party to receive written instructions; and therefore had Lieut. Carey been considered the senior, and consequently the commanding officer, the instructions should properly have been transferred to him, whereas Col. Harrison states "they were lost with the Prince."

If there had been any doubt before that a public monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Prince Imperial may be calculated to convey very false and very undesirable notions to the people of France, in relation to the political sympathies of England, the publication in the *Ordre*, Mr. Renard's organ, of the young Prince's letter to a French general on his objects in going to the Cape should (say the Spectator) put an end to that doubt. In this letter the Prince expressly says that he goes to the Cape to give proof to his French followers of his "capacities and energy." "I have for a long time been anxious to escape from the obscurity in which I have been living in England, for, in order to rally a whole country to your cause, it is necessary to give proofs of one's capacities and energy." That is tantamount to a confession that he went to Zululand to improve his chances as a Pretender to the French throne; and if, after that, we raise a public monument to his memory for taking the part he did in Zululand, we shall certainly be fairly accused of sympathizing with the Prince's objects.

Dead Letters.

Best, J. W., O.S., Mangalore, Malabar Coast, India, (S.), 1
Bonnett, Mrs. V., Norton, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, (S.), 1
Brunner, Heinrich, Vienna, Austria, 1
Caldwell, H. O., Calcutta, 1
Carmo, G. A. de, Hongkong, 1
Dunbroop, J., 178, Front Street, Portland, Oregon, 1
Eitel, Revd. E. J., Hongkong, (Refused), 1
Fajard, E., Hongkong, 1
Forbes, W. S., & Co., 73, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, (S.), 1
Gray, James, Grundy Street, Poplar, London, (S.), 1
Hamby, J. J., Signalman, H. M. S. *Sappho*, Sydney, N.S.W., (S.), 1
James, Mrs. W., Clyde Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, (S.), 1
Johnson, Miss E., 47, Tredegar Square, Bow, London, 1
Johnston & Co., Hongkong, 1
Kuper, G., Hongkong, 1
Lee, B., 20, Victoria Dock Road, Cantoning Town, London, 1
Levien, Horace, 116, Street, Post Office, London, (S.), 1
Leyser, Ingeborg, Diocesan Home, Hongkong, 1
Lilly, Mrs. E. S., *St. Mary's*, Fort Said, 1
Lowe, Miss E., 19, Irwell Terrace, Melbourne, 1
McBain, Messrs., 64, North Queen St., Belfast, 1
McGee, Miss M., 27, Upper Raggot Street, Dublin, 1
Mallet, M., Rue des Dames, Batignolles, Paris, 1
Major, Captain, Barque *Gm. Kobé*, Japan, 1
Mier, Fr. R., Erlich Strasse, No. 12, St. Pauli, Hamburg, 1
Miller, Miss, Campbell Street, Argyllshire, (S.), 1
Mody, P. C., Bombay, (S.), 1
O'Brien, Mrs. A. E., 9, Fleet Street, Melbourne, 1
Oliver, John, Holly Place, Salop Road, Oswestry, (S.), 1
Paul, R. H., Lieutenant, Junior Naval and Military Club, London, 1
Piggatt, Mrs. Mr. Sewell's, 418, Clapham Rise, 1
Polack, Captain E., Schooner *Emerald*, Jamaica, W.I. 1
Richmond, Mr., 10, Bow Common Lane, Bow, London, (S.), 1
Roström, Mrs. M. E., 21, White Street, Birkenhead, (S.), 1
Rowan, Captain, S. S. *Cru-ader*, Colombo, 1
Scorer, R. S., 5, Nile Street, North Shields, 1
Sz. Acschong, Chinese Boarding House, Liverpool, 1
Stuart, T., H. M. S. *Himalaya*, Hongkong, 1
Sun Fat, Hongkong, 1
Walker, W. G., Poste Restante, New York, 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressee cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.—(S) Posted at Shanghai. General Post Office, 1st Sept., 1879.

MONSIEUR CAPEL'S ideas about the stage seem to be a little mixed. At the New vendor's Dinner the other night, he had occasion to refer to the visit of the Comedie Française, and spoke of "that band of noble men and noble women who came to express the highest perfection of that art which he (Monsieur Capel) from his position was not allowed to participate in. He regretted his own disability, and envied those who had the chance of witnessing what was so well expressed." Now it is only possible reason why Monsieur Capel's "position" should keep him from a theatre is that a theatre is a wicked place, and the performers are, he tells us, "not men and noble women" more, he actually envies those who can go and see the Curious morality. "I am a Monsieur and cannot do a wicked thing, but I am those who can." If the reverend gentleman really means what he says about the "perfection of the art," &c., surely this "wicked" have been a grand opportunity for putting aside *Jurisdiction* and acting up to his convictions. The spectacle of a row of Roman Catholics dignitaries applauding "Le Don Monde" or "Le Dame au Camellia" would be highly edifying.—*Penny Post*.

A new project for the creation of inland seas has been advanced and advocated by General Fremont, at present Governor of Arizona. The removal of a barrier ridge he affirms, would admit the waters of a Gulf of California into an ancient basin, would create a navigable inland sea 2 miles long, 50 miles broad, and 300 fathoms deep. This piece of engineering, which very like Bonaparte's Algerian inland project, he claims, would convert what now a desert region into a commercial highway, and would greatly improve the climate of Southern Arizona and California.—*Nature*.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be; but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet exposit to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.):—

	Via San Francisco or Melbourne.	Via Brindisi or Marseilles.	Brindisi
Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.):—

Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	12	6	8
Registration,	8	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters,	—	30	34
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	6	8
Registration,	—	—	—

to British & Union.

West Indies only, 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
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Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement: PARCEL CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers: to British Office, 6 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns: to British Office, 6 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

PATENTS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XI.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations. 1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" 25.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

Up to £25.....15 cents

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Belgo	Brit.	Meyer	1716	Aug. 14	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F'elisco	11th inst.
Bombay	Brit.	749	Aug. 12	Kwok Achong			
Bowen	Brit.	1600	Sept. 8	Hbb. Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day	
China	Brit.	1036	Sept. 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	8th inst.	
City of Peking	Amer.	5079	Sept. 2	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F'elisco		
Conquest	Brit.	317	Sept. 1	E. Shun	Hoihow & Haiphong		
Diamante	Brit.	614	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day	
Fame	Brit.	117	Sept. 8	R. K. & W'pos Dock Co.	Tug Flying		
Glencoe	Brit.	1901	Sept. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai, &c.	To-day	
Gravina	Brit.	397	Sept. 6	Remedios & Co.	Manila	8th inst.	
Hailong	Brit.	277	Sept. 5	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy, &c.	9th inst.	
Hindostan	Brit.	981	Sept. 6	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.		
Japan	Brit.	1865	Sept. 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.		To-morrow	
Kaiva	Brit.	1506	Sept. 6	Kwok Achong	Hoihow	at daylight	
Kiangchow	Brit.	159	Sept. 4	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports		
Kwangtung	Brit.	674	Sept. 5	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow	
Nestor	Brit.	1414	Sept. 5	Kwok Achong			
Norna	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Achong			
Olympia	Ger.	783	Aug. 31	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	10th, daylight	
Pernambuco	Brit.	652	Sept. 2	Melchers & Co.			
Sea Gull	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.		Ab'deen Dock	
Sherard Osborn	Brit.	875	Sept. 1	E. E. A. & China Tel. Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.		
Venice	Brit.	1962	Sept. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow		
Yottung	Brit.	286	Sept. 5	Kwok Achong	Shanghai	To-morrow	
Yungching	Chi.	748	Sept. 6	C. M. S. N. Co.		Sanda's Slip	
Zephyr	Brit.			Russell & Co.			
Sailing Vessels							
Adam R. Simpson	Amer.	1524	Aug. 4	Borheo Co., Limited	New York		
Adelaide Norris	Amer.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg		
Agnes Muir	Brit.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.			
Alva	Port.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.			
Anna Bertha	Ger.	408	Aug. 26	Siemssen & Co.	San Francisco	Con'tain Dock	
Antioch	Amer.	646	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.			
Bua Pan	Slam.	575	Aug. 31	Yuen Fat Hong			
Chocola	Brit.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		For Sale	
Ebenzer	Brit.	319	Aug. 24	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin		
Echo	Brit.	369	Aug. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang		
Edward Barrow	Brit.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit.	391	Aug. 30	Wieler & Co.			
Ernst	Ger.	356	Sept. 3	Capitan			
Excelsior	Amer.	593	Aug. 24	Russell & Co.			
Faugh Balough	Ger.	240	Aug. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin		
Flensborg	Dan.	365	Aug. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.			
Fred. P. Litchfield	Amer.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	New York		
Gylding	Dan.	240	Aug. 5	Siemssen & Co.	Cape Town		
Harmonie	Ger.	241	Aug. 30	Capitan			
Hermann	Ger.	444	Aug. 7	Wieler & Co.	Foochow and Cape		
Highlander	Amer.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.			
Hongkong	Ger.	219	Aug. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
J. A. Borland	Amer.	670	July 28	Vogel & Co.	New York		
Jessie McDonald	Brit.	215	Aug. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
John Potts	Brit.	374	Aug. 26	Butterfield & Swire	Sydney		
Julia Dufaur	Brit.	434	Aug. 20	Tan Kang Ho			
Kalsja	Russ.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	London		
Krug Thep	Siam.	488	Aug. 31	Siemssen & Co.			
Kvik	Norw.	417	Aug. 24	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang		
Monte Rosa	Amer.	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	New York		
Norman Court	Dan.	834	Sept. 2	O. & O. S. S. Co.			
Prosperity	Slam.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese			
Sir Lancelot	Brit.	886	Aug. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Sourabaya Packet	Dutch	462	Aug. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.			
Spica	Ger.	915	Aug. 29	Melchers & Co.			
Star of China	Brit.	794	Aug. 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.			
Sumatra	Amer.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	London		
Toowomba	Brit.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.			
Triton	Ger.	558	Aug. 21	Wieler & Co.			
Vesta	Dutch	417	Aug. 26	Siemssen & Co.			
Werra	Ger.	932	Aug. 31	Melchers & Co.			
Young Slam	Slam.	701	Sept. 6	Order			
WHAMPOA							
Florence Nightingale	Brit.	464	Aug. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang		
Friedrich Perthes	Ger.	446	Sept. 3	Siemssen & Co.			
CANTON							
Chinkiang	Brit.	799	Sept. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai		
Hwai Yuen	Chi.	984	Sept. 6	C. M. S. N. Co.			

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	K. D.	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Aug. 14	A. L. Douglas
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Sept. 5	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	Jar. Sl.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Vencedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Victor Emmanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Achong
Star of India	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Dogen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	...
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-she	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tahing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Tahing-po	100	3	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Aug. 23, 1879.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Europe	for Shanghai	Kiang-ching	Chinese	Benclutha	American barque
*Killarney	for London	Kiang-kwan	Chinese	Christina	German schooner
		Kiang-plan	Chinese	Endymion	British ship
		Kiang-tung	Chinese	Foochow	Siamese barque
		Kiang-yuen	Chinese	H. Printzenberg	German barque
		Orissa	British	Halloween	for London
		Paokong	British	Hedvig	British barque
		*Peibo	French	Hermann	German barque
		Pekin	British	Hieronymus	British brig
		Ping-on	British	Kimoonboat	Siamese brig
		Prism	for London, &c.	Lydia	British barque
		Shanghai	British	Omba	for San Francisco
		Sindh	French	Oscar Vidal	British barque
		Tahyew	Chinese	Palham	British brig
		Taku	British	Presto	British barque
		Tokio Maru	Japanese	Sine	German barque
		Ulysses	for London, &c.	Snowdon	British barque
		W. O. de Vries	British	Ta-lee	German barque
		Yeh-sin	Chinese	Veteran	French barque
		Yungling	Chinese	Windhover	for London
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.		MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		MAN-OF-WAR.	
Aug. 26, 1879.		Almatia	American schooner	Kua Hing	Chinese cruiser
Amoy		Amathat	for New York	Lily	H. M. gunboat
Applu		Anglo Norman	British barque	Modeste	H. M. corvette
Oshay				Morge	Russian gunboat
Chin-tung				Rebol	Russian gunboat
Fatchoy					
Fung-shan					
Galley of Lorne					
Hae-an					
Hae-shin					
Hae-shin					
Harver					

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, September 6th, 1879.

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Highest, Lowest, Cash.	Unit.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400			來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	250	220			花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . "	200	180			福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160			尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130			鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150	140			燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90	80			湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	150	140			牛肉起
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40			牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270			牛脚
" " corned, . . . "	300	270			鹹牛脚
" Head, . . . "	750	700			牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130	120			牛心
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130	120			牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45			牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50			牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90			牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70			牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45			牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500			牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	350	320			火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	250	220			金華火腿
" English . . . "	380	350			來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160			羊牌骨
" Leg, . . . "	180	160			羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120			羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60			豬藏
" Feet, . . . "	110	100			豬脚
" Fat, . . . "	120	110			豬雜
" Head, . . . "	95	90			豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50			豬心
" Kidneys, . . . "	110	100			豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110			豬肝
Pork Chop, . . . catty	170	150			豬牌骨
" Corned, . . . "	160	150			鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	170	160			豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100			豬油
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	400			羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40			羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60			羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130			羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25			猪生
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110			猪牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100			生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120			牛核肉
Veal, . . . "	140	130			牛仔肉
Poultry.					生口
Capon, . . . catty	280	180			鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	110	100			班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100			鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—			雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150			雞
Geese, . . . "	120	110			鵝
Partridges, . . . each	800	—			鷓鴣
Rice Birds, alive, . doz.	300	250			禾花雀
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130			白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . . "	700	600			省城家兔
Snipe, . . . each	100	90			省城火雞
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	500	450			火雞
" Hen, . . . "	350	300			火雞
Fish.					海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	200	180			肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	100	90			鯽魚
Carp, . . . "	90	80			鯉魚
Catfish, . . . "	60	50			赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	—			鹹魚
Crabs, . . . "	120	60			蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	100	90			墨魚
Dace, . . . "	90	80			黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . . . "	60	50			跌海鰻
Eels, Congor, . . . "	80	—			海鰻
" Fresh water . . . "	100	90			淡水鰻
File Fish, . . . "	90	80			淡皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	140	120			大鮮魚仔
" Small . . . "	90	80			鮮魚仔
Frogs, . . . "	120	100			田雞
Garoupa, . . . "	140	120			石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	90	80			紅角
Gurnard, . . . "	100	90			黃花
Haddock, . . . "	110	100			黃澤
Herrings, fresh . . . "	90	80			花軟唇
King Crab, . . . each	120	—			生魚
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90			龍蝦
Live Fish, . . . catty	140	130			鮮魚
Lobsters, . . . "	150	—			龍蝦
Mullet, . . . "	100	90			鱖魚
" Red, . . . "	180	—			海狗
Parrot Fish, . . . "	120	110			鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . . "	80	70			頭鱖魚
Pike, . . . "	120	110			鹹魚
Plaice, . . . "	110	100			花白
Pomfret, White . . . "	120	110			鰻魚
Pomfret, Black . . . "	110	100			黑鰻魚
Prawns, . . . "	140	—			明蝦
Ray, . . . "	90	80			琵琶
Rock Fish, . . . "	100	90			石狗公
Roach, . . . "	110	100			鯽魚